



## ALEXANDRIA:

FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 4, 1859.

## The Baltimore Election.

The election in Maryland took place on Wednesday. In Baltimore there were disgraceful riots, outrages, and bloodshed. On the day of the election, the Baltimore Patriot said, as follows:—

"The conflict inaugurated by the Reform party, we are sorry to say, was opened with unusual violence this morning. In several of the wards they undertook to take possession of the polls by force, but where they were resisted, they were repulsed. The accounts of these outbreaks upon the shoulders of the Reformers in every case.

"In the attempt to seize upon the fifteenth ward polls we regret to hear that Mr. A. B. Kyle, jr., and a brother of his were seriously wounded, the former it is feared, fatally. We learn from several sources that, in this case, Mr. A. B. Kyle fired the first shot, and wounded a boy very seriously. In the fourteenth ward, James Johnson, alias Sonny White, a member of the American party, was shot while in the hands of the police, by Michael Duffy, a porter at the Eatwell House, who was promptly arrested, but not until after he had been wounded in the hip. It is thought that White cannot survive. Some one fired at an American in the seventeenth ward, but the ball, missing its object, killed a boy. In the outbreak at the fourteenth ward a number of pistols were fired by both parties, and among the wounded are Henry Starr, William Stiles, Joseph Zimmerman, Michael Duffy, and a boy named Harris—none of them dangerously. At the eleventh ward, before the polls were opened, an American named Nally was stabbed by a Mr. Sullivan. While resisting the attempt to break down the barricade at these polls, we learn that Mr. T. B. Morris and Mr. L. Gittings were arrested for an assault upon one of the parties thus engaged, and put under bonds to keep the peace. In the ninth ward, city postmaster, was severely beaten. In the tenth ward, the Reformers attempted to take possession of the polls, but were successfully repulsed, not however without the firing of several pistols on both sides, but no one was injured but three.

"The Baltimore Clipper of yesterday says:—  
"The whole American party of the city was grossly and infamously insulted and abused. A meeting of fifteen thousand of our voting population was stigmatized as 'conglomerated ruffianism.' Every conceivable means was employed to inflame and exasperate the populace. Could any reasonable man expect an election held under such circumstances, to be quiet? It was not quiet. Attempts were made in several wards, at the very first opening of the polls, to carry out the bloody programme of this loco-foco reform organization. Collisions, in which deadly weapons were freely used, were the inevitable consequence. Several men on both sides were wounded, some slightly, some seriously, and two or three mortally. This was the only result of all the incendiary of the Reform organs and the Reform speakers, for the 'twenty out' of the thirty thousand voters of the city' were found opposed to their insidious and mischievous movement.

"The whole went down that twenty thousand voters were driven away from the polls by a miserable minority. It has been told over and over again for years. It has been said too often to be believed."

"These are accounts from organs of the dominant party in the city. The journals on the other side, issued yesterday morning, throw the blame entirely upon their opponents, and give many details to support their assertions: The Baltimore American says:—  
"The election yesterday can be justly termed nothing less than an outrage—an outrage against decency, against law and against all rights, public and private. The city was gripped by the control of lawless ruffianism, supported and encouraged by the police and approved of and urged on by the recognized leaders of the American party. Armed bands of lawless characters held possession of nearly all the polling places, the efforts which the friends of a fair and legal election made to preserve order were treated as acts of riot, and the only arrest made by the police were of respectable and well-known citizens whose whole lives are the guarantee of their devotion to the laws. Every species of fraud, every degree of ruffianism, and every violation of sworn duty, was used to defeat the expression of the will of the people. Bands of men, whose looks bespoke their character, rode in omnibuses and carriages from one poll to the other, voting without check at each. The accumulated disgrace and shame of the scene was painful to contemplate, and we can scarcely count our own feelings to write of it with any degree of calmness.

"The Reformers made a manly and determined stand for their rights, but it was against such odds of organized ruffianism and fraud, as rendered the contest hopeless. Taunted, insulted and abused, the slightest demonstration they made toward self-protection was treated as a breach of the peace, and they were ignominiously dragged to the police stations, whilst their assailants were left to renew their outrages. They might have continued the struggle to the end, but the result could only have been the same of valuable lives, without accomplishing any ultimate good. With a suspension of their opponents and fraudulent voting progressing without check at all but the eighth and the eleventh, the success of the ticket was an impossibility. Prudence as well as necessity dictated retirement from a contest which was hopeless unless they descended to the vile practices of their opponents.

"What course of action it may hereafter be advisable to adopt, it is perhaps scarcely possible now to say, but we cannot believe that such great wrongs as were accomplished yesterday, will be quietly submitted to. The Courts should be appealed to, to prevent the consummation of the illegal election of some of its own officers, and the Legislature urged to reject from its body members whose certificates are stained with blood and are the product of unparalleled fraud and violence."

The Baltimore Sun says:—  
"Pursuant to law and public notice, the polls were opened yesterday in Baltimore. Members of Congress, members of the Legislature, State's Attorney, Comptroller of the Treasury and all local officers were to be elected, and at nine o'clock in the morning the polls were opened. In the course of an hour the city was filled with rumors of strife and bloodshed. The reformers made a brief

stand at some of the polls, but by noon we learned that they had almost entirely withdrawn from the contest, and the whole and sole control of the ballot-boxes was in the hands of the clubs, with the exception of the eleventh and eighth wards. Several of the judges appointed to represent the reformers abandoned the polls, disgusted with the scenes exhibited before them. And during the afternoon the reformers who had maintained their position at the eleventh ward, having learned the state of things at the other wards, also withdrew. Thus, with the exception of the eighth ward, the whole city was surrendered to the clubs.

It is needless for us to say what the effect of such a state of things has been. A whole city is literally disfranchised, defied, and laid helpless and prostrate at the feet of violent men. An organization, dominant by violence, utterly beyond all law, fearless of all consequences because they have none to fear, turns our public institutions upon us in mockery and derision. And nothing remains for the press to state, as the result of what purports to be an election, but to announce the opening and closing of the polls, and any quantity of 'voting' that might be necessary to accomplish the designs of the clubs."

In addition to these general statements, both these papers give details of the disgraceful and murderous conduct of rowdies at the polls—knocking down, shooting and stabbing respectable citizens. If the half of what they say be true, the polls were in the hands of bloody villains, who carried it with a high hand, and usurped all law and authority. We cannot pretend to enumerate the number of persons said to be severely injured, by being wounded with pistol shots, clubs, and other weapons. A man named Johnson, and Mr. A. B. Kyle, jr., were killed.—How long would such a state of things be permitted in any other city, in this country?—if the accounts in the newspapers are correct.

Mr. Conner, the United States consul at Mazatlan, has obtained from the constitutional government of Mexico, several concessions of a commercial character, one of which is a permission to run a steamer on the Mexican Pacific coast, under the American flag. He has partially made arrangements with one of the steamship companies to connect with the line at Acapulco, thereby affording a direct steam communication on that entire coast, twice a month.

The New York Shipping List says that freights to Europe have been a little less active, but ship-owners continue firm, and it is very difficult to find freight-room at all for some descriptions of goods at any price that shippers can pay.

Messrs. John M. Kee & Co., ship brokers, in their Circular of last week, say: "Since last week, there has been more enquiry for small vessels, and holders of large ones are more hopeful as to the future."

The late decision by the Circuit Court of Washington, in the suit brought by the Bank of the Metropolis against James O'Brien, in regard to the time allowed for presenting a check, has created considerable interest among bankers and business men in New York. The effect will be salutary in enforcing the rule to have checks ascertained to be "good," before receiving them.

Another kind of folly is developed in the "five hundred applications" said to have been made to Mr. Lowe, the balloonist, for the privilege of adventuring with him in his transatlantic voyage. The inflation of his balloon will occupy several days, and the full-charged balloon will be exhibited for a week or two before starting.

Horatio Stone, the sculptor, has matured and modelled his design of a statue of the late Thomas Hart Benton, as he often appeared before the American Senate. It has been designed in pursuance of the purpose of the artist to produce a colossal statue for the adornment of some appropriate place in the city of St. Louis.

The address of J. R. Tucker, esp., delivered before the Young Men's Christian Association of Leesburg, on Friday evening last, was an able and eloquent argument in favor of the truth of the Bible, and its wholesome influence upon civil and political government.

Wendell Phillips, the notorious Boston abolitionist, lectured at Brooklyn, in Beecher's church, on Monday, evening, his subject being "Lessons for the Hour." His address from beginning to end was a glowing eulogy on Old Brown, fully justifying his course in Kansas and at Harper's Ferry.

Among the persons beaten by rowdies in Baltimore on Wednesday, was Mr. William P. Preston, Democratic candidate for Congress. Mr. Kyle, who was killed, was a highly respectable and esteemed young gentleman.

The Fair of the London Agricultural Society commenced at their grounds in Leesburg on last Tuesday. The amount of stock and other articles entered for exhibition was much larger than had been generally anticipated.

James Masterton, charged with numerous successful forgeries, has been examined at the police court in Portland, and held to bail in \$3,000 for a trial. One forged check passed by Masterton, purported to be from the Citizens' Bank of New York.

Gerritt Smith, the Abolitionist of New York, is represented to be greatly alarmed and excited at the idea of his being seized, and carried to Virginia for trial. His neighbors tell him he shan't be taken.

The Postmaster General has left Washington on a brief visit to Charleston, therefore no definite action on the bids for carrying the mail between Portland and New Orleans can be made till his return.

Owing to the non-attendance of the lawyers, &c., they having all gone to Charleston to attend the trials of the Harper's Ferry Invaders, the Quarterly Term of the Clarke County Court, was let go by default.

One of the gang of burglars lately arrested at Poughkeepsie, New York, has turned State's evidence, and developed the whole projects of the culprits in regard to further depredations.

The Maddox Land, in Clarke County, advertised by T. T. Fauntleroy, jr., and Powell Conrad, esp., was sold at Berryville, on Monday week, at \$10 per acre. Purchaser: Mr. John Burchell.

Judge Black's rejoinder to Senator Douglas, on the Territorial question, appears in the Washington Constitution.

## Maryland Election.

BALTIMORE CITY.—All the candidates of the American Party, Mr. H. W. Davis and Mr. Harris, for Congress, State Senator, Delegates, Sheriff, State's Attorney, &c., are elected by large majorities—the exact majorities, as returned, not given. One side affirms that the election was a fair one, and that the disturbances at the polls were caused by the Reformers, who knew they were in a minority, and purposely acted as they did, to create false impressions—the other side affirming that the whole election was one of fraud, outrage, and violence, and no fair expression of the sentiments of an actual majority of the legal voters.

FREDERICK COUNTY.—FREDERICK, Nov. 2.—Mount Pleasant district gives Hoffman, American, for Congress, 28 majority, and the same for Purcell for Comptroller. Last election this district gave 120 American majority. Middletown gives Hoffman, for Congress, 156 majority—a gain of 11 votes. Jefferson gives Hoffman 42 majority and Purcell 40 majority again.

New Market gives Hoffman about 50 majority—a gain of 50.

ALLEGANY COUNTY.—CUMBERLAND, Nov. 2.—Midnight.—Mt. Savage gives Kunkle, Dem., for Congress, 61 maj. Hamilton, Dem., for Congress, last election, had 178 maj. Cumberland gives Kunkle 77 maj.—an American gain.

HARTFORD COUNTY.—HAYDE DE GRACE, Nov. 2.—This district gives the following American majorities: Purcell, 35 majority—he had 94 last election. Webster, for Congress, has 70 majority. He had 95 majority last year, when he ran for Senator. Whitaker, for State Senator, 68 majority. The Delegate ticket has an average majority of 55. The ticket last year had about 90 majority.

FROM UTAH.—We have received files of the Valley Tan, printed at Great Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, up to October 5th. They contain Judge Sinclair's charge to the Grand Jury on the opening of the third Judicial District Court. The Court adjourned on the 27th, until next term. Ferguson, indicted for murder, was found guilty and sentenced to be hung. Superintendent Forney would leave on the 8th inst. for Washington. He will bring with him to Washington the two boys who survived the Mountain Meadows massacre, but who did not return to the States with the rest of the party, in consequence of being retained to testify in the case of the supposed murderers. Inasmuch as the prospect of bringing the case to trial is rather distant, it is not deemed necessary to retain the lads in Utah. During the absence of Mr. Forney, the business of the agency will be in charge of Gov. Cummings. The Indians are quiet. The Utah mail brings to the Indian Bureau the annual report of the superintendent of Indian affairs for that Territory. The late mails from Camp Floyd, bring no military news of interest to the War Department.—The health of the United States troops of that section, is reported to be excellent.

A pamphlet has been issued entitled "Remarks on Popular Sovereignty as Maintained and Denied, respectively, by Judge Douglas and Attorney General Black, by a Southern Citizen," which is understood to emanate from the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, ex-Ambassador General. The letter sustains Mr. Douglas' popular sovereignty doctrine at full length, and argues that the Dred Scott decision is in accordance therewith. After reviewing all the authorities on this point, it arrives at the following conclusion:—"Whatever, therefore, under this act, the people of a State can do, the people of a Territory can do; the sole limitation upon the authority of either is declared to be in the constitution of the United States."

Official and private advices from Costa Rica represent the reception of Mr. Dimitry and family, as cordial, and speak of the impression he made very favorably. After his official reception there, he was to proceed immediately to Nicaragua, for the same purpose, and then open the business of his mission, which is almost entirely disembarrassed by the ratification of the Cass-Zelebon Treaty.

The steamer Champion, for New Haven, came in collision near Mauntpoint Point with the steamer Albatross, on Wednesday. The former sunk, having been cut through to her boilers, which exploded. One freeman was scalded, and sunk with the boat. Three gentlemen passengers are missing, and are supposed to have been lost.

Washington Irving.  
It is said that Mr. Irving has received for his works, during the last ten years, seventy-five thousand dollars. A correspondent of the Boston Post says:—  
"A curious scrap of secret literary history, is the fact that, at the expiration of Irving's contract with Lea & Blanchard, in 1844, there occurred a hiatus of five years, into which no other publisher ventured to leap, 'new' (the name in Spain) imagined himself obsolete and forgotten, his works being almost entirely out of the market, and no proposals being made to him for their republication. In 1849, Mr. G. P. Putnam tendered the re-issue of his various works, in uniform and attractive style, which proposition the great writer accepted without suggesting a single change of terms. And the immense sales I have mentioned are the fruits of the contract then entered into."

EXTINCT FAMILIES.—Mr. Robert Stephenson leaves no family behind him. His wife died many years ago, and he remained a widower, so that the direct line from George Stephenson, the eminent English engineer, has died out. James Watt, the noted British inventor, left no descendants. It appears that the men noted for mechanical genius, like many of those famous in literature, science, and government in Great Britain, leave no children to perpetuate their names. Shakespeare, Milton, Bacon, Newton, Harvey, Pope, Maussfeld, Pitt, Fox, Gray, Cowper, Collins, Thomson, Goldsmith, Gay, Congreve, Hume, Bishop, Butler, Locke, Jobbs, Adams, Adam Smith, Bentham, Davy, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Flaxman, Sir Thomas Lawrence, and others well known to fame in British annals, have no living representatives now living.

WHAT IT MEANS.—Gotham is the name often given to New York by its inhabitants. In Europe it is a term of reproach, and the "wise men of Gotham" are generally laughed at. In Kelly's Proverbs of all Nations, the following explanation is given:—"Gotham is a village of Nottinghamshire, known to be the head-quarters of stupidity in this country, on whose inhabitants all sorts of ridiculous stories might be fastened. The convenience of having such a butt for sarcasm has been recognized by all nations. The ancient Greeks had their Bacia, which was for them what Snabia is for the modern Germans. The Italians compare foolish people to those of 'Zaglo,' who sowed seed, and that they might have a crop of crochets, and dunged the steeple to make it grow."

## The Harper's Ferry Insurgents.

CONVICTION OF COPPEE.—Sentence of Death Passed on Brown.—His Speech to the Court. CHARLESTOWN, Nov. 2.—Messrs. Russell and Schmitt, from Boston, reached here today to act as counsel for the prisoners. Capt. Cook was brought before the magistrate's court today, but waived an examination, and was committed for trial.

Coppee's trial was resumed, but no witnesses were called for the defence. Mr. Harding opened for the Commonwealth, and Messrs. Hoyt and Griswold followed for the defendant, when Mr. Hunter closed for the prosecution. The speeches of all were marked by ability. Mr. Griswold asked for several instructions to the jury, which were all granted by the Court, when the jury retired.

Capt. Brown was then brought in and the Court House was thronged. The Court gave its decision on the motion for an arrest of judgment, overruling the objections made. In regard to the objection that treason cannot be committed against the State, the Court ruled that wherever allegiance is due, treason may be committed. Most of the States have passed laws against treason. The objection as to the form of the verdict rendered, the Court also regarded as insufficient.

The clerk now asked the prisoner if he had anything to say, why his sentence should not be pronounced against him.

Brown stood up, and in a clear, distinct voice, said: "I have, may it please the court, a few words to say. In the first place, I deny everything but what I have all along admitted, of a design on my part to free the slaves. I intended certainly to have made a clean thing of the matter, as I did last winter when I went into Missouri and there took slaves without the snapping of a gun on either side, moved them through the country, and finally left them in Canada. I designed to have done the same thing on a larger scale. That all I intended to do, never did intend murder or treason, or the destruction of property or to incite slaves to rebellion or to make insurrection.

"I have another objection, and that is, it is unjust that I should suffer such a penalty. Had I interfered in the manner which I admit and which I have been fairly proved—[for I admire the truthfulness and candor of the greater portion of the witnesses who testify in this case]—had I so interfered in behalf of the free and powerful, the intelligent, the so-called good, in behalf of the white man, his father or mother, brother or sister, wife or children, or any of that class, and suffered and sacrificed what I have in this interference, it would have been all right, and every man in this court would have deemed it an act worthy of reward rather than punishment.

"This court acknowledges too, as I suppose, the validity of the law of God. I see a book kissed here, which I suppose to be the Bible, or at least the New Testament. That teaches me that all things whatsoever I would do unto others, even so should I do unto them. It teaches me, further, to 'remember them that are in bonds as bound with them.' I endeavor to act up to these instructions. I say that I am yet too young to understand that God is any respecter of persons. I believe that to have interfered, as I have done, and as I have always freely admitted I have done, in behalf of the despised poor, was no wrong, but right.

"Now, if it is deemed necessary that I should forfeit my life for the furtherance of the ends of justice, and mingle my blood further with the blood of my children, and with the blood of the millions in this slave country, whose rights are disregarded by wicked, cruel and unjust enactments, I submit. So let it be done! Let me say one word further. I feel entirely satisfied with the treatment I have received on my trial.—Considering all the circumstances, it has been more generous than I expected; but I feel no consciousness of guilt. I have stated from the first what was my intention, and what was not.

"I never had any design against the life of any person, nor any disposition to commit treason, or excite the slaves to rebel, or make any general insurrection. I never encouraged any man to do so, but always discouraged any idea of that kind. Let me say, also, in regard to the statement made by some of those connected with me; I fear it has been stated by some of them that I have induced them to join me. But the contrary is true. I do not say this to injure them, but as regretting their weakness. There is not one of them but joined me of his own accord, and the greater part at their own expense. A number of them I never saw, and never had a word of conversation with, and the day they came to me, and that was for the purpose I have stated. Now I have done."

While Brown was speaking perfect quiet prevailed. When he had finished, the court proceeded to pronounce sentence.

After some preliminary remarks in which the judge said that no reasonable doubt could exist as to the prisoner's guilt, the court sentenced him to be hung in public on Friday, December 24.

Brown received the sentence with composure, and the only demonstration made was a clapping of hands by one man in the crowd, who is not a resident of Jefferson county.—This indecorum was promptly suppressed, and much regret was expressed by citizens at its occurrence.

After being out an hour the jury came in with a verdict that Coppee was guilty on all the counts in the indictment. His counsel immediately gave notice of a motion for an arrest of judgment, as in Brown's case.—The court then adjourned.

Brown's Attorney.—Samuel Chilton.

We regret to see that Mr. Chilton's management of the Charlestown case is misunderstood. Mr. Chilton is not a Northern man, not an abolitionist, nor yet a Black Republican—but he is a Virginian by birth and until within the last eight years resided in our State, represented his district in Congress, and Warrenton, Fauquier County. Mr. Chilton was a distinguished member of the reform Convention. He is a Whig in politics, but, we believe, very far from a Whig in feeling, and his time and talents exclusively to the law, his professional life has been devoted to a man of great ability and attainments.

Mr. Chilton is no volunteer in this case, and has little sympathy for the conspiracy of Brown and his associates as any man in Virginia; but he is a lawyer, and as such esteems it to be his duty to decline no case, however so much may be the odium attaching to the client.

It is no part of his duty to judge of the guilt or innocence of Brown, but only to present the law and the evidence to the Court, and jury, and to discharge that duty to the best of his ability. His oath and reputation as a man of great ability and attainments, and his duty to the client, to suffer before either the jury or the Court, and to exert all his information and powers in defence of the innocence of the accused. We, therefore, consider that Mr. Chilton did right to move "an arrest of judgment," if he thought that such a motion held out any hope for his client. We are glad to see every point in Brown's defence argued with power by his counsel; such a defence carries greater weight and influence to the justice of the sentence.

As every feeling is in a glow at Lynchburg, so far as a legal case which would be the case if the counsel for the accused consulted or listened to the excitement that existed in relation to this case, we volunteer in behalf of Mr. Chilton, as simple justice to a very able lawyer and very worthy gentleman.—Richmond Enquirer.

## Letters to Gov. Wise.

The Governor of Virginia, whose energetic, patriotic and prudent conduct in regard to the Harper's Ferry outrage commands universal approval, is in the daily receipt of a large number of letters from abolitionists in various States, threatening his life, threatening an attempt to rescue him, and threatening the renewal of all attempts to those of Brown, if Gov. Wise does not pardon the miscreant who has just been convicted of his crimes, and who will be put to the death he deserves, as surely as tomorrow's sun rises in heaven. These letters speak of the increasing number of the abolitionists, of their ability to procure the use of the language of one of them, with which they watch the progress of Brown's trial.—They wind up generally with holding out to the Governor great popularity at the North, if he will deal leniently with the criminals. From all quarters in the Northern and Western States these letters come, written in every variety of style and of penmanship; but all breathing threats of rescue or of vengeance, in case Brown and his followers are executed.

These letters, however, might be treated in ordinary times with utter contempt, but for the illustration which Old Brown has recently given of the truth of Sam Patch's maxim that "some things can be done as well as others." But these are not the only, nor the most important and dignified of the documents with which the Governor's mail is daily loaded. From some of the most intelligent and respectable sources in the non-slaveholding States come letters full of respect and courtesy, some even evidently from all-sincere motives or influence, invoking the Governor to pardon Brown. The ground of good feeling is urged as the reason of their recommendation; the enemies of the Constitution, who are chagrined by the exposure of their crimes will have no chance of recovering the influence they have lost; Virginia and her Governor will be everywhere hailed with universal love and gratitude.

One of the writers says that, if the Governor could be on the ground and see the state of sentiment in that non-slaveholding State upon this subject, he would not hesitate for an instant. All this explains the sympathizing tone of the New York Journal of Commerce, to which we referred yesterday, hitherto a conservative paper, but which seems now to be infected by the general madness. The writers of these letters undertake the sagacity, firmness and character of the Virginian at the head of this great Commonwealth, when they address him to such appeals. In the most cold-blooded and deliberate malice and wickedness, John Brown has committed the greatest crime known to human law, and now they who instigated his crime threaten vengeance if he is punished, and men whose morbid sympathies are always enlisted in behalf of suffering villainy, insist that it would be good policy to let him go.—Richmond Dispatch.

Important Foreign Mail Arrangement.

We learn that the Postmaster General has concluded an arrangement with the Canadian Post Department, by which the mails are to be transported for the sea postage westward between Detroit and Liverpool, via Portland, in winter, and via the river St. Lawrence in summer—the service to commence by the trip of the first steamer outward from Portland on the 26th of November current. It is intended to have the mails, or such of them as may be thereby expedited, for and from the Western, Northern, and probably some of the Southern western States, sent in closed bags between Chicago and Detroit on the one side, and Liverpool and London on the other; and to this end the assistance of the British Post Department has been requested, to constituting Chicago and Detroit exchange offices for United States and British mails.—It is considered necessary to bag through to and from Chicago, as well as Detroit, in order to avoid delay at the latter place. On the side of Great Britain, Cork may also be constituted an exchange office, so as to receive and deliver the Irish mails at that point. The schedule time between Portland and Chicago, a distance of 1,169 miles, is to be forty-eight hours; and when the service commences, it will be an unbroken line, to include the whole way, via Richmond, (Canada), Montreal, (over the Victoria bridge), Prescott, Kingston, Toronto, &c. The time occupied by the steamers between Portland and Liverpool is usually from ten to eleven and a half days. From a glance at the map, it will be observed that this will be a very direct line from the far West to Europe.

If desired, it is arranged also to send domestic mails in through bags between Portland and Detroit, &c., over the Grand Trunk road.—Washington Constitution.

"SEE DOWN THE BIER."—Brooklyn, New York, cannot be an agreeable place to die in. A singular scene was enacted there the other day. A long funeral procession came to a part of the street where progressing repairs had narrowed the passage to one half its usual width. The funeral cortege entered at one end of the narrow way, a dirt cart at the other. The driver of the latter vehicle refused to give way or back out for any man, dead or alive. The driver of the first horse beat him, the other retreating by laying on with a cart-rung. A number of policemen then appeared on the ground, arrested both belligerents, and took them to a magistrate, the mourners leaving their unburied friend in the street, and going with the officers of the law to see the fight out. The horse driver was committed for the assault, a substitute was procured, and the procession passed on to the sepulchre.

NEW CARPET STORE.  
QUE subscribers having rented the commodious and elegant "Upper Rooms" of the "Perry Building," corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and North street, Washington City, have opened, in an extensive stock of CARPETS.

CURTAINS.  
OIL-CLOTHS.  
MATTINGS, &c., &c.

In every variety and style, all new stock, and purchased at such rates as enable us to mark them at greatly reduced prices. Our purpose is to supply the public with all such goods, in better quality, at lower rates, than they have ever before been sold at in the District.

Citizens of Alexandria and the adjoining counties are respectfully invited to visit our show rooms and inspect our stock.

It gives us pleasure to add that Mr. W. M. B. EDMONDS, of Virginia, for many years in the employ of Clagett & Dodson, has formed a business connection with our house, where he is at all times ready to serve his friends and acquaintances.

W. PERRY & CO.,  
Upper Rooms "Perry Building,"  
Corner Penn. ave. and 9th st., Wash. City.  
Washington, sep 19—414000w

ELEGANT CARPETS.—Just received and on sale—  
25 pieces new style Medallion and other styles Velvet Carpets.  
50 pieces superb English Brussels do., all entirely new importations, by the "Saxonia" direct from England. August this lot will be found many beautiful styles of Brussels, at as low as \$1.25 per yd., and at lower rates, than they have ever before been sold at in the District.

Also a supply of real English double twilled Venetian Sat. Carpets, in 2, 3, and 4 widths, all new combinations of colors, amongst which are some as choice as silk, and very cheap. CLAGETT & DODSON.

FOR RENT.—The three story BRICK DWELLING, on the south side of King street, below Fairfax street. Apply to  
nov 1—414004t  
G. W. D. RAMSAY.

## BY YESTERDAY EVENING'S MAILS.

S. S. R. R.—The Board of Directors have made their tenth Annual Report to the Stockholders of the South-Side Railroad Company, showing the amount of its business for the fiscal year. The receipts for this fiscal year, from mail and passenger service, \$119,016.82, an increase over the last, of \$46,550.28; from freight, \$211,150.06, a decrease over the last, of \$11,680.19; making gross receipts from transportation \$410,166.88. The expenses of operating the road are 51 per cent. of the gross earnings, or \$208,822.55. The net earnings are \$201,344.30, showing 184 per cent gain upon the net earnings of the fiscal year preceding, and 284 per cent, upon the same of 1857.

The Blue Ridge Republican says:—We learn that a fire occurred at Germanna, in Orange County, one night last week, in the house occupied by Mrs. Hale. All the furniture was destroyed and a negro girl was consumed in the flames. The family barely made their escape.

An election will be held in Petersburg on the 17th of the present month, for a delegate to the next General Assembly, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Alexander Donnan, esp.

The offerings of real estate in Richmond, at auction, last month, aggregated \$73,074, against \$2,882 for the same month of last year.

It was thought that the crowd inside and contiguous to the Fair Grounds at Petersburg, on Wednesday, was not less than ten or eleven thousand.

Mr. Pryor's majority over Col. Goode for Congress, in the fourth District is 815.

A FRIEND TO BROWN.—Mrs. Lydia Maria Child, the popular writer, is presumed to be the lady referred to by the Herald's Richmond correspondent, in the following passage, dated October 28th:—

"A letter was received from a Boston lady, asking permission to go to Charlestown to nurse old Brown, and pleading her honor while she was a strong abolitionist, that she would take no improper advantage of the privilege. The letter contained a note addressed to Brown himself, which she requested the Governor to forward to him after he had read it. Both were unquestionably the best production I have ever seen from the pen of a woman. She avowed herself frankly a thorough abolitionist, while disapproving the means resorted to by Brown to accomplish the ends sought for. One thing was apparent from these productions, and that was she was truly sincere in her opinions; and the Governor could not help expressing regret that so accomplished a person should suffer under such a delusion as seemed to have possessed her. He will grant her permission, and guarantee her perfect immunity from any violence or indignity in the State. But as to the privilege of acting nurse to Brown, that is a matter in the discretion of his physician at Charlestown, and he may admit or exclude her at will. The presumption is, however, that she will have entire liberty to exercise her humane offices in behalf of that 'brave warrior,' as she designated old Brown."

AMERICAN SECURITIES ABROAD.—It is not very flattering to our pride as a nation to learn that with money hardly above two per cent. in London, and with a large amount of capital in the shape of dividends thrown into the market for investment, there is an increasing distrust of American securities. English capitalists have had some difficulty in obtaining such investments as were in all respects satisfactory. Continental losses have ceased to attract domestic, foreign and colonial enterprises have lost their charms, and the offer of government guarantees feels rather than tempt. American stocks have lost credit even since the crisis of 1857, so that even in a market which has been remarkable for the readiness with which promises of large interest have been received, the seven and eight per cent. bonds of American railways, no longer sought, but rather shunned, more readily to capitalists, to give rise to something like their price before the European war, and to English railways, which have themselves had a history which does not tend to inspire very great confidence in them as a general thing.—Boston Advertiser.

NOTICE! NOTICE! NOTICE!  
ON NEXT MONDAY, October 2nd, I will open a large stock of FRENCH GOODS, of my own importation, all of which were carefully selected by me, and are of the latest style, an excellent lot, I now offer the greatest variety, and the handsomest goods, at the lowest prices, ever exhibited for sale in Washington City. I therefore earnestly invite all who are in the habit of visiting me, to give me an early call, and examine themselves of the truthfulness of what I assert.

The attention of the Ladies is respectfully directed to the following most beautiful goods:—  
Flower Head-dresses  
Maria Stuart Head-dresses  
White Marabou and Gold Head-dresses  
Queen Victoria Head-dresses  
Diamond and Gold do.  
Black Flannels, ornamented with Gold, for the Hair  
Steel Buckles and hand-mirror Hair Ornaments,  
the latest styles from Paris.

All kinds of Real Laces, made to my order, as—  
Valenciennes, Chantilly, and Guipure  
Chantilly Veils and Collars  
Pointe Lace, and do. Collars  
Maltese do. do.  
Rondeau do. do.  
Swiss, Jaconet, and Cambric Embroideries, made to my order.  
The latest styles of Trimmings, such as Crochet Fringes, Crochet Buttons, Passementerie, Ribbon Lace, &c.  
Elastic Purses, Velour Baguette  
Guipure de Venise, Pompadour or Plisse  
A magnificent assortment of Flowers, far richer than ever before sold in Washington, made to my order.

Velvet Ribbons, in black and high colors  
Wide Black Velvet for Cloaks, best quality  
Black and Colored Bonnet Velvete  
Valour Imperial  
Bonnet Silks, in all colors  
Parisian Bonnets, really beautiful  
Parisian Ribbons for Bonnets  
A splendid stock of Cloth and Velvet Cloaks  
A great variety of Children's Bonnets, Pale-rose, and English, both plain and embroidered.  
All of the above articles, and a great many others not enumerated, were purchased at the opening of the present Parisian season, and are consequently a whole season in advance of the styles